

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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***Asia & Pacific***

Vol IV No 067

5 April 1984

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ABE SAYS USSR TO DEPLOY MORE MISSILES IN ASIA

OW040747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- The number of Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles deployed in Far East Asia will be increased to 153 units from 135 at present, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday. He (?made) the prediction at a session of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. It had been earlier said that the number of the medium-range missiles would increase to 144, Abe said. But now, he added, it has been confirmed that it would be increased to 153 units. The foreign minister did not mention when the Soviet Union would complete deployment of the additional missiles. Abe also told the committee Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had discussed the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia with Chinese leaders during his visit to Beijing in March. Japan and China agreed to cooperate in efforts to achieve arms reduction in the Asian region, Abe said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING SOVIET SPY CASE OPTIONS

OW050739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- Japan is studying various options to deal with a spy case involving a first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. The Japanese Government "first received the information through diplomatic channels" in Washington where the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced the arrest of a former U.S. Army counterintelligence agent. "What option we will take depends upon the findings" of the investigation, said Wasuke Miyake, head of the ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau. He declined to elaborate further on the case which linked Soviet First Secretary Viktor I. Okunev with Richard C. Smith who FBI said sold information about a U.S. double agent operation to the Soviet Union.

FBI said Smith received 11,000 dollars in cash in Tokyo from Okunev with whom Smith said he met in November 1982 and in February 1983. Pavel N. Kotsyuba, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy, said, "Frankly speaking, it's a new and dirty provocation by the United States." Japan expelled a first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo last June, saying he had tried to obtain high technology data from Japanese firms.

'ANTI-SOVIET SUBMARINE' BASE COMPLETED IN OKINAWA

OW050625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Naha, April 5 KYODO -- Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] has completed "ocean environmental observation facilities" in Okinawa Prefecture as a key base for anti-Soviet submarine operations, officials said Thursday. The facilities were built on a site of about 8,000 square meters provided to the U.S. forces at the beach in Katsuren at a cost of about 3 billion yen (13 million dollars). The facilities, consisting of about 10 buildings, with a staff of about 100, are under the command of the MSDF's oceanographic command in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture. The base is aimed at detecting submarines through detectors planted on the sea bottom of southwestern sea lanes which also continuously collect ocean data such as on ocean currents and water temperatures.

At the time of the construction start, the Defense Agency said it would provide the U.S. forces with data from the facilities and use them for Japan-U.S. joint operations against Soviet submarines in the southwestern sea area. The completion of the facilities means materialization of the Japanese Government's scheme, initiated in July 1981, to defend sea lanes out to a distance of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores, military experts said. Pacifist groups reacted against the completion of the facilities which they claim would further imperil Okinawa as an advance base for anti-Soviet strategy.

KURIHARA SAYS WEINBERGER INTENDS TO VISIT TOKYO

OW041325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger intends to visit Tokyo next month for talks with Japan's Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara, Kurihara said Wednesday. Kurihara, a cabinet minister, told the upper house Budget Committee he wants to discuss basic defense issues with Weinberger, adding he has no specific issue to be discussed. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Kurihara and Weinberger will possibly discuss general Japan-U.S. relations, including defense cooperation.

The Pentagon chief is to visit Tokyo on his way home from Seoul where he will have regular defense talks with South Korea. This will be the first meeting between Weinberger and Kurihara who assumed the post late last year when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone shuffled his cabinet. The United States has been calling for increased Japanese defense spending and safeguarding Japan's sea lanes up to 1,000 miles off its coast.

JAPAN URGES SETTLEMENT OF KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW041319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- Japan urged Vietnam Wednesday to help realize a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem aggravated by recent incursions by Vietnamese soldiers into Thailand. Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga told a news conference Japan deeply deplores Hanoi's violation of Thai territory which caused a mass exodus of Cambodian refugees into Thai villages. Japan had anticipated a breakthrough in the Cambodian problem through dialogues between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), he said in a statement.

Japan thus is joining ASEAN member states, China, the United States, Denmark and other countries in denouncing the Vietnamese campaign, although the Hanoi government has consistently denied the charges. Our country strongly expects Vietnam to endeavour to help bring about a political settlement of the Cambodian issue, the Foreign Ministry official told reporters. Deposed Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk will pay a visit to Tokyo in late May possibly to seek Japan's support for an independent Cambodia. The Japanese Government, like ASEAN member states, supports the coalition Cambodian leadership fighting Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

ANNUAL FISHERY CONSULTATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA END

OW310755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea ended three days of annual fishery consultations here Saturday with the latter agreeing to tighten control on illegal Korean fishing operations off Western Japan, Japanese officials reported. During the consultations Japan said it is ready to admit Korean officials on Japanese patrol boats to keep watch for illegal Korean fishing activities.

Japan also proposed a regular expert meeting between the two countries to discuss concrete measures to be taken against illegal fishing operations and South Korea said it will give positive consideration to the proposal, the officials said.

ABE CONFIRMS ECONOMIC AID TO PHILIPPINES

OW030409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday the Japanese Government will go ahead with its plan to bail the Philippines out of its current financial difficulties.

Abe made the remarks in response to an opposition Socialist Party member's contention that the Japanese Government should not assist President Ferdinand E. Marcos' government and that its aid ought to be put off at least until after the National Assembly election in May.

Abe said at a meeting of the upper house Budget Committee that the government's pledge to offer financial assistance was aimed at helping the Philippine economy and the livelihood of Filipinos. He said that the aid was not designed to back up the Marcos regime.

The Japanese Government was earlier reported to have planned to offer 55 billion yen (about 246 million dollars) in low interest loans. Philippine opposition political leaders have been urging the Japanese Government not to extend assistance to the Marcos government.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH BRUNEI

OW031045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Japan and Brunei, the newly independent country on Kalimantan Island, established diplomatic relations Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Brunei counterpart Prince Mohamad Bolkiah signed the notes to that effect in each country's capital Tuesday, it said.

Brunei, known for its ample oil resources, became independent from British rule on January 1 and joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as its sixth member state. Japan hopes to open an embassy in Brunei around this summer, ministry officials said.

CABINET ADOPTS TOBACCO DEREGULATION BILLS

OW030643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- The Cabinet adopted three bills Tuesday aimed at ending more than 80 years of tobacco monopoly and deregulating the tobacco import and wholesale business. The measures will go to the Diet after being accepted by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council.

If the bills are passed by the Japanese parliament without revision, a Japan tobacco industry company -- a joint stock company owned two-thirds by the government -- will be set up April 1, 1985. The same day, the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation will be abolished.

Under the bills, the tobacco import and wholesale business will be placed under the registration system, under which enterprises, both Japanese and foreign, may start tobacco import and wholesale business by registering with the finance minister, officials said. They said even wholly owned subsidiaries of foreign tobacco companies would be able to import and wholesale tobacco here. However, retail businesses would still require licensing by the finance minister.

The officials said the production of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco will be monopolized by the new company. The new semigovernmental company will purchase all leaf tobacco produced by farmers as the present monopoly does now.

Officials said the new joint stock company will, in principle, be owned more than 50 percent by the government and for some time to come, will be more than two-thirds government-owned. There will be no government interference in labor disputes involving employees of the new company.

The salt monopoly will also be taken over by the new company. However, the designation of salt producers will require the approval of the finance minister.

Despite the projected demonopolization, the retail prices of tobacco products, both domestic and imported, will remain essentially unchanged. Consumers are unlikely to benefit from the reorganization. Officials said the duty on imported cigarettes would remain at about 20 percent, cigars at 20 percent, pipe tobacco at 35 percent and other products at 4 percent.

The officials said 56 percent of the retail price of cigarettes is accounted for by monopoly payment to the national treasury, 35.5 percent by the import price, and 8.5 percent by retailer margin. Under the bills, a consumption tax of 56 percent would be levied to replace the monopoly payment to the treasury. In the case of imported tobacco, unless the import price is lowered, the retail price here will remain unchanged, the officials said.

Commenting on the Cabinet approval of the three bills, Minoru Nagaoka, president of the tobacco corporation, said the projected company would be a special corporation capable of competing with foreign tobacco enterprises on an equal footing. He expressed the hope that the measures would be smoothly passed by the Parliament so that the new company may take over on April 1 next year.

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORTS ON OLYMPIC PROPOSAL CITED

SK041109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- Foreign news media reported the letter sent by the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee.

XINHUA on March 30 reported that the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee sent a letter to the South Korean counterpart proposing to have talks of the sports delegations of the two sides at Panmunjom to form a single team for the Olympic games scheduled in Los Angeles in July this year. The news agency said:

With the approach of the 23rd Olympic games, the entire Korean people hope that the North and the South will participate in them as a single team, pooling their strength. This is an expression of the desire of the whole nation to achieve unity and reunification against confrontation and division and also unanimous sentiments of Korean sportsmen.

The letter proposed that the sportsmen in North and South Korea pool their strength and form a single team of the North and the South and jointly proceed into the 23rd Olympic Games and ensuing Asian and world championships, transcending the differences in ideology and system.

The content of the letter was reported by the PTI and UNI news agencies of India and the Indian paper TIMES OF INDIA on March 31 and by the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD on April 1.

Many Japanese papers including ASAHI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN and TOKYO SHIMBUN conveyed the content of the letter on March 31 under the headlines "North-South Unified Team Proposed; North Korea Proposes It With Los Angeles Olympiad Ahead," "North Korea Proposes South Korea To Form a Unified Team of North and South for Los Angeles Olympic Games," and so on.

ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the proposal of North Korea draws attention to the response of the South Korean side as it implies not only the Los Angeles Olympic games but also the Asian Games in 1986 and the 1988 Olympic games.

The gist of the letter was reported by the KYODO TSUSHIN and short-wave radio of Japan on March 31, by AP, AFP and REUTER on March 30 and by the Thai paper BANGKOK POST on March 31.

IZVESTIYA DENUNCIATION OF REGAN VISIT REPORTED

SK050515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA April 1 denounced the South Korean tour of U.S. Secretary of Treasury Regan. Noting that Regan, in his "talks" with "delegates" of South Korea, put main emphasis on further expanding "financial and economic cooperation" between the U.S. and South Korea, the paper said:

A constant dollar "injection" has become an inseparable part of the South Korean economy. The hollow trumpeting about economic "achievements" which Seoul tries its hardest to attain remains as empty talk. Dollar, yen and other foreign currencies are flooding into South Korea.

South Korea has constantly resorted to foreign loans from long ago. The interests of foreign loans alone run into an astronomical figure. The South Korean economy is obviously making a "vain rotation." It is suffering from such diseases as inflation, dull business, unemployment and jump of the prices of daily necessities.

The comprador bureaucratic machine has driven the economic structure of South Korea into disorder. Last few months witnessed in South Korea noisy "trials" of "high-ranking characters" including Chon Tu-hwan's relatives who had been prosecuted for bribery and misappropriation of "national funds." South Korea had never known so unstable political situation as today.

The patrons across the ocean do not conceal their heinous scheme to turn the southern part of Korea into a forward base for their policy of Far East aggression.

Deploring that the influx of U.S. commodities into the South Korean market is very small, Regan at the "talks" with the Seoul authorities contended that the South Korean market should be immediately "liberalised" to allow a broader inflow of U.S. monopolies into South Korea. Then South Korea will become dependent more heavily on its master and will be unable to get out of this quagmire.

#### SOUTH FALSE FRIEND OF NEWLY EMERGING NATIONS

SK041031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are persistently casting sheep's eyes at newly emerging countries, disguising themselves as their "friend." These days the puppets are talking flatteringly that they "respect" the idea of the Non-aligned Movement and will "cooperate" with it.

The Chon Tu-hwan group openly supports and defends armed invasion by imperialists. On October 26 last year, no sooner had the U.S. imperialists put their blood-stained jackboots into Grenada, a member nation of the Non-aligned Movement, than the South Korean puppet clique published a "statement of the Foreign Ministry" supporting it. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, speaking at a function held in "Chongwadae" on January 10, blabbed that the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion of Grenada was "timely."

The ugly color of the South Korean military fascists finds manifestation in the fact that they serve the imperialists as servants in the latter's aggression.

According to Kuwaiti papers, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique intend to offer more than 70,000 South Korean people as cannon fodder for the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to occupy the oil fields in the Gulf area of the Middle East. The paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM December 12, 1983, exposed that the South Korean workers taken to the Middle East area under the cloak of "manpower export" were kept in preparedness, living in the military way in concentration camps.

The U.S. imperialists themselves do not bother to conceal the fact that they are using the South Korean puppets as a tool of aggression. An American military expert in June last year, in his article contributed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, said that if the United States demanded of South Korea an armed support in case of its intervention in a Middle East war, the latter would respond to it.

Deep-rooted are the crimes of the South Korean puppets as an enemy of the peoples of newly-emerging countries. It was the South Korean puppets who opposed the just cause of the Arab people in a series of Middle East wars and it was again them who maliciously opposed the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence, siding with such despicable dictators as Somoza and Pahlavi.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a hideous criminal who, early in the 1960's, participated in the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in South Vietnam as a regimental commander of the puppet army "White Horse Unit" and directly commanded massacres in the van.

Although the South Korean puppets are trying to disguise themselves as a "friend" of the peoples of newly-emerging countries who aspire after chajusong (independence), whitewashing their ugly sight, they can never conceal their true color as the enemy of the people.

#### REPRESSION, MURDER OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH SCORED

SK041219 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 31 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 1 April commentary: "They Should Make Public the Truth of the Murder Incident"]

[Text] At the puppet National Assembly recently, the puppet education minister babbled that he would gradually guarantee campus autonomy and so forth, thus trying to give the impression that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is giving special favors to students.

At that time, noting that public opinion held that the authorities had executed six students who have been forced into the puppet army, an opposition lawmaker asked the education minister to clarify this. Giving into the pressure of the opposition lawmaker, the education minister had to open his mouth and said that he knew nothing about this. What was funny and strange, however, was that while pretending he knew nothing about this, he was in fact on pins and needles, as if sitting on tacks, feeling the pangs of conscience and a strong sense of sin.

However, through such a clumsy act by this puppet the people have concluded that it is a patent fact that the fascist clique has executed the six university students. They cannot deceive the eyes of the people. The voices calling for the authorities to tell the truth regarding the murder incident are rising even among the South Korean people.

Today, youths, students, and people in South Korea feel surging indignation over the murderous atrocities of the puppet clique. The Chon Tu-hwan ring forced the patriotic youths and students who did not follow its fascist rule into the puppet army, and has forced them to receive military training. It has gone so far as to murder them in secret.

According to a report issued recently by the committee for student reinstatement of Songgyungwan University in Seoul, last year alone, the fascist clique brutally murdered seven students of the university, including Yi Yun-song.

Youths and students of South Korea are the progressive and brave forerunners who treasure justice and do not tolerate injustice. Their anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle is a patriotic action to restore the violated national dignity and sovereignty and to achieve national reunification. Therefore, this cannot be a target of suppression, but is worthy of praise.

Nevertheless, the puppets have put these justice-loving students into prisons and have imposed suffering on them by forcing them into the puppet army. Furthermore, the puppets have gone so far as to murder them in secret. What vicious and brutal murderers they are!

The facts show again that the so-called explosion of violence and campus autonomy advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are false propaganda to divert the attention of the youths, students, and people of South Korea and to win public favor, and that the true colors of the fascist maniacs cannot change.

The puppets are attempting to obliterate the spring struggle of youths and students for democratization by executing and murdering progressive youths and students. However, this is foolish delusion. The puppets cannot, with any form of suppression, block the strong flow of the youths, students and people toward a new society of independence and democracy. This was proven by the recent struggle of the South Korean youths and students, including students in Kwangju, who are now vigorously and bravely rising up, breaking away from suppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must renounce its brutal suppression and murder of the South Korean youths, students, and people; make public the truth regarding the atrocious murdering of the six students as demanded by the people; and apologize for it.

The South Korean youths and students will surely recoup the price of the sacred blood of their fellow students.

#### SEOUL STUDENTS' ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION NOTED

SK041630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- Students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul valiantly staged an anti-"government" demonstration on the afternoon of April 3 in the teeth of the fascist suppression by the military hooligans, according to a JIJI report from Seoul. Over 1,000 students went over to a demonstration after holding a meeting in commemoration of patriotic students who were murdered by the fascist clique after they were forcibly enlisted into the puppet army, the report said.

Frightened by the new struggle of students, the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards encircled the university ring after ring by mobilizing a large riot police force while students were holding the meeting. Unable to repress indignation at the puppet clique trying to put down their just struggle, the students hurled rocks at the police and went over to a demonstration.

Excited students shouted that the "government-subsidized press should destroy itself," demanding that their just struggle be widely known.

As already reported, the military fascist clique detained many patriotic students in the last few years on charges of involvement in the anti-"government activities," forcibly drafted them into the puppet army and brutally murdered them surreptitiously.

ARREST OF 2,500 IN PUSAN CHECKUPS CONDEMNED

SK041022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet Pusan city police bureau kicked up a din of "checkup and arrest" on the night of March 31 and arrested and persecuted more than 2,500 youth and children, according to a report. Above 4,000 police were mobilized in this row.

The military fascist clique, seized with uneasiness with the advent of spring, the season of struggle, are cracking down more harshly upon the youth and students in an attempt to block their massive struggle.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VISIT OF NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

O Chin-u Banquet Speech

SK040749 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Speech by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, at banquet in Pyongyang on 2 April honoring Nicaraguan military delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Our hearts are further warmed with our greeting to a goodwill delegation of the brave Nicaraguan people, including Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and our friend. To further strengthen the solidarity and friendship between Korea and Nicaragua, you came to visit our country despite a very tense situation in your country caused by the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for aggression, interference, blackmail, and threats. You are visiting our country while our people are greeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 72d birthday with high political zeal and shining labor successes. This in particular pleases us very much. We heartily and warmly feel the fraternal Nicaraguan people's warm emotion of friendship and militant solidarity with the Korean people and greatly rejoice that we have revolutionary and brave people like the Nicaraguans as our close friends in Latin America.

I am authorized to avail myself of this opportunity to ardently welcome once again, in the name of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and the officers and men of the KPA, the military delegation of the party and state of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], minister of defense, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, and national commander of the Sandinist People's Militias.

Even though Korea and Nicaragua are geographically very distant, the peoples of the two countries are very close because of the common anti-imperialist desire for independence.

The Korean people formed inseparably firm relations of friendship with your people when, under the guidance of the FSLN, their revolutionary front organization, the fraternal Nicaraguan people waged a bloody struggle against the reactionary, dictatorial Somoza regime.

At that time, we greeted our Nicaraguan friends, who came from a fierce battleground to visit our country, as our revolutionary comrades and close brothers and foresaw a bright future for Nicaragua in its valor and fighting spirit.

Respected Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who visited our country in a khaki uniform smudged with powder burns from the flames of the national liberation struggle, has come to our country today as a leader of the country, in charge of defense and security of an independent and sovereign state.

Friendly relations between the Korean and the Nicaraguan peoples have been consolidated and developed in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and national liberation. Since the Nicaraguan people won victory in their revolution, friendly relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples have been constantly consolidated and developed with each passing day. In accordance with the landmark historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in March 1983, friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been developed on a broader range and at a higher level, and have become most valuable and solid today. We are very satisfied with the good development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields, including the fields of politics, the economy, and culture.

Today, the Nicaraguan people not only have honorably defended their revolutionary gains by bravely and sternly smashing all forms of destructive and sabotage maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and domestic reactionaries, but are also vigorously struggling to accelerate economic reconstruction and national defense construction and to achieve social reforms.

We know well that under the leadership of the FLSN, the Nicaraguan people have registered great success and reforms in the struggle to build a new society in the almost 4 years since the victory of the revolution.

Today's reality in Nicaragua shows that people who have become masters of their country after winning victory in their revolution by breaking the chains of imperialism and colonialism can create great miracles.

The Korean people fervently congratulate the successes achieved by the fraternal Nicaraguan people and sincerely wish them greater success in their further struggle to build a new, independent, and prosperous Nicaragua.

Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are vigorously struggling today on all fronts of socialist construction to adorn this year, which is the last year of the Second 7-Year Plan, with brilliant upsurges and successes in production.

The success in socialist construction in our two countries constitutes the joint success of nonaligned countries and will contribute to accelerating the anti-imperialist cause for independence.

Because of the unscrupulous armed interference, threats, and blackmail of the U.S. imperialists, who have utilized aggression and war as a means of survival, the international situation toady has become extremely tense. In the Central American region, the U.S. imperialists are not only arming and training several thousand Somozist remnants and infiltrating them into Nicaragua on a large scale, but are also providing many more lethal weapons to the Honduran Army in a bid to inspire it to stage anti-Nicaraguan rackets. At the same time, in Northeast Asia, the U.S. imperialists are not only accelerating the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets, but are also more unscrupulously staging new war provocation maneuvers against our republic.

Under the sinister aim of sabotaging the democratic elections in Nicaragua, which will open a bright prospect for independence and development in the country, and of establishing a pro-U.S. fascist and dictatorial regime there, the U.S. imperialists are blocking Nicaragua in the skies, on the ground, and at sea, and are thus running wild to create a second Grenada incident. They are also responding to our new proposal for tripartite talks for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification with the largest-ever "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise.

However, the U.S. imperialists cannot block the Korean and Nicaraguan people's struggle to defend national sovereignty and to build a new society nor can they stop the trend of the present era, which is vigorously advancing along the road of independence, no matter what frantic schemes they may try.

Defending the Nicaraguan revolution is a lofty and sacred international duty of all anti-imperialist forces. The Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression against Nicaragua and actively support the Nicaraguan Government's measures to defend national sovereignty and independence and to preserve peace in the Central American and Caribbean region.

We strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference maneuvers against Nicaragua and other countries in the Central American and Caribbean region and extend firm solidarity to the anti-U.S. struggle of all Latin American people for independence.

The FLSN and the Nicaraguan Government and people have shown deep concern for the situation of our country, have condemned the aggressive military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, and have taken various steps to actively support our proposal for tripartite talks. We take this opportunity to express deep gratitude to the fraternal Nicaraguan Government and people who have always extended firm support and solidarity to our people's just cause.

While in our country, you will be able to feel the militant friendship of our people toward the fraternal Nicaraguan people. We firmly believe that our meeting with you will be an important occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries to a higher stage.

Here, where we are meeting the Nicaraguan comrades-in-arms with feelings of peace and happiness, I propose a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Nicaragua, to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Nicaragua, to the long life and good health of the esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health of Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra and his wife, to the good health of the Nicaraguan guests, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

#### Talks With O Chin-u

SK031638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- Talks between the military delegations of the party and government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nicaragua were held in Pyongyang on April 3.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-song; Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk, and Major General Yi Hong-sun, of the Korean People's Army; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu, and other personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation Comandante of the Revolution Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias; and guerrilla comandante and Comandante Javier Carrion, member of the Sandinist Assembly and chief of the Third Military Zone of the Sandinist People's Army; guerrilla Comandante and Comandante Omar Halleslevens, member of the Sandinist Assembly and chief of the counter-intelligence department of the Ministry of Defense; guerrilla comandante Comandante Richard Lugo Kautz, alternate member of the Sandinist Assembly and chief of the navy of the Sandinist People's Army; Comandante Carlos Brenes, member of the Sandinist Assembly and chief of the brigade of tanks of the Sandinist People's Army; and other members.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

### 3 April Activities

SK041053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the party and Government of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Comandante of the Revolution Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, on an official goodwill visit to our country went to Mangyodgdae on April 3.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces.

The guests inspected the momentos preserved in President Kim Il-song's native house in Mangyongdae with keen interests, hearing an explanation about the revolutionary history and revolutionary family of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They posed for a souvenir picture in front of the house. Then, the delegation went round the Mangyongdae fun fair and inspected the Pyongyang metro. The delegation also inspected the victorious fatherland liberation war museum.

### Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK041733 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1722 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 4 received the military delegation of the party and government of the Republic of Nicaragua on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Comandante of the Revolution Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, minister of defense, commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and his wife; Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, and Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, were also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra presented a gift to him. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

U.S. BLAMED FOR SHIP EXPLOSION OFF NICARAGUA

SK041527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that some time ago the Soviet tanker "Lugansk" sustained damage from a mine explosion while entering Sandino Port in Nicaragua, says that this was a grave provocation and the United States is the wirepuller and mastermind of this outrageous piracy and therefore cannot shirk its responsibility.

The author of a commentary titled "Piratic Terrorism" says: The Soviet Government, in its note of protest sent to the U.S. Government in connection with the criminal act against "Lugansk," vehemently denounced the national terrorist policy pursued by the United States and warned that it would have to bear full responsibility for the possible consequences of its continued criminal acts.

Reckless terrorist act in the sea off Nicaragua is part of the undeclared war of the U.S. imperialists against the Nicaraguan people. The Reagan administration is escalating the aggressive and interventionist acts against Nicaragua. The military blockade and armed provocation of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua are based on their aggressive plan to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution and subjugate Nicaragua again.

The U.S. imperialists have recently started a large-scale military rehearsal in Honduras near the border area of Nicaragua and El Salvador. This discloses the dangerous intention of the U.S. imperialists to stoop to any military adventure to realize their aggressive purposes in Central America.

The United States must stop its aggressive acts against Nicaragua and withdraw its troops at once from Central America.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES 3 APRIL, MET BY PAK SONG-CHOL

SK031641 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and madame and his suite arrived in Pyongyang on April 3 by train for a visit to our country.

The guests were met at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-President Pak Song-Chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his wife, and first vice-chairman of the Hyongyang Municipal People's Committee Paek Hak-yon. Sam San, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea, and diplomatic envoys of various other countries in Pyongyang were also present there.

A welcome function took place at the railway station compound. After the national anthems of Democratic Kampuchea and our country were played, His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in company with Vice-President Pak Song-chol, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

VICE PREMIER CHONG CHUN-KI VISITS SOMALIA

For Mogadishu reportage on Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki's 3-day visit to Somalia, including reports on his arrival and on a dinner held in his honor by Somali Second Vice President Hussein Kulmie Afrah, see the East Africa section of the 4 April and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION MARKED

Kim Il-song Greeting

SK031635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1606 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on April 3 to Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the national holiday of the Hungarian people. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the national holiday of the Hungarian people, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people.

After the liberation the Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, honourably defended the gains of the revolution by courageously smashing all sorts of subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad and completely changed the looks of the country by displaying patriotic devotion and self-sacrificing spirit in the struggle for building a new society.

Today the Hungarian people are achieving big successes in their endeavours to carry out the economic tasks put forward at the 12th congress of their party and actively struggling against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for defending peace and security in Europe.

The Korean people sincerely hail the successes registered by the fraternal Hungarian people in socialist construction.

Expressing the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Hungary will grow stronger and develop in interests of our two peoples and the cause of socialism, I take this opportunity to wish you and your people greater success in the future work for the prosperity of the country.

## O Chin-u Greets Defense Minister

SK040359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The message says that after liberation the fraternal Hungarian people and armymen have registered great successes in the struggle for socialist construction of the country and increase of its defence capabilities, repulsing repeated subversive intrigues of the class enemies at home and abroad, under the leadership of their party.

It expresses the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop.

## Yang Hyong-sop Greeting

SK040351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the Hungarian National Assembly will grow stronger in the future, the message wishes the chairman great success in his responsible work.

## Kang Song-san Message

SK032215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

The message takes the occasion of sincerely wishing the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Hungarian people greater success in their endeavours to fulfill the 6th Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy.

## NODONG SINMUN Editorial Article

SK041617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

NODONG SINMUN says that the repulsion of the Hitler fascist clique from this country on April 4, 1945, was a historic event which declared the first start of socialist Hungary. It further points out:

Over the last 39 years since the liberation of the country, the revolutionary Hungarian people have powerfully pushed ahead with the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, completely changing the looks of the country. They have firmly defended the gains of the revolution, smashing the subversive activities of the class enemies within and without, successfully fulfilled the national economic plans many a time and thus converted Hungary, once backward, into a socialist country with developed industry and modern agriculture.

Today the Hungarian people, united close around the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, are actively striving to carry out the 6th Five-Year Plan put forward by the party at the 12th congress and safeguard peace and security in Europe.

The Korean people always express firm solidarity with the fraternal Hungarian people in their just struggle and sincerely rejoice over their achievements. The Korean people wish them greater success in their endeavours to build a developed socialist society.

MINJU CHOSON notes that the Korean people will as ever make all possible efforts to expand and develop the friendly relations with the Hungarian people in different domains.

#### Commemorative Meeting Held

SK030345 Pyongyang KNCA in English 0334 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the Korea-Hungary Friendship Unbong Cooperative Farm on April 2 to mark the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Invited there were Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Etre Sandor and officials of his Embassy. Paek Ui-song, vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, personages concerned and members of the farm were present there. Speeches were made at the meeting.

#### PAPERS OBSERVE IRAN PROCLAMATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

SK011126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Saying that the founding of the Islamic Republic of Iran on April 1, 1979 was a significant event which opened a new road of turn in her people's life, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

Since the establishment of the Islamic Republic the Iranian revolution has triumphantly advanced under His Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, repulsing the aggression and interference of U.S.-led imperialism.

Pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, the Iranian Government and people are developing friendly relations with many countries.

The U.S. imperialists, displeased with the victorious advance of the Iranian revolution, have massed many pirate vessels and aggression forces in the Strait of Hormuz, openly violating the sovereignty of Iran. Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni solemnly warned that if the United States had a showdown with Iran, it would drink only a bitter cup of defeat.

The Korean people express solidarity with the Iranian people in their struggle to defend national dignity and sovereignty from imperialist aggression. Korea-Iran friendship forged on the road of anti-imperialism and independence is developing day by day.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will expand still further in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace in the future, a MINJU CHOSON article says that the Korean people wish the Iranian people new success in their efforts for the independent development of the country.

#### NODONG SINMUN URGES EMBODYING OF CHUCHE IDEA

SK010459 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 30 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 31 March editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Chuche Idea in Revolutionary Struggle and in Construction Work"]

[Text] Our people won brilliant victory in the revolution and construction by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea. Today, the development of our revolution and the gigantic tasks of socialist construction demand that we further strengthen the struggle to embody the chuche idea in all domains.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to vigorously push ahead with our revolution amid a complicated and strained situation, we should uphold the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and further strengthen our revolutionary ranks.

The chuche idea is a unitary guidance idea for our revolution and is a guiding banner, leading our people to communism in the future. We advanced the revolutionary cause far by struggling under the banner of the chuche idea and overcoming all difficulties and trials. Our practical experiences in the revolution proved that when we struggle by upholding the banner of the chuche idea, we can solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction without deviation and that we can vigorously march toward the brilliant future of communism.

Today, our revolution is developing to a new higher stage under the slogan of the chuche-orientation of the whole society. We should more thoroughly embody the chuche idea in the revolutionary struggle and construction work to brilliantly implement the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

Our people won a great victory by vigorously struggling and upholding the slogan of the chuche-orientation of the entire society as put forth by the party. The ideological and mental traits of the people have been basically changed, the material and technical foundation of socialism has been strengthened incomparably, and the material and cultural standard of the people's living has been enhanced.

Based on such successes, the sixth party congress put forth the programmatic task of further advancing the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

An important task assigned us by the sixth party congress is to strengthen the party and the revolutionary ranks in accordance with the demands of the development of the revolution, to struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism and national reunification, and to struggle vigorously for the cause of independence against imperialism.

The basic method for successfully implementing such important tasks is to further deepen the struggle to embody the chuche idea in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work.

The chuche idea is a genuine world outlook which communists should cherish and is a mighty weapon for remodelling and renovating the world. Only when all the people firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and expedite the revolution in their own way can they thoroughly reform nature, society, and men in accordance with the demands of chuche and achieve the prosperity of the fatherland by firmly safeguarding the independence and dignity of the nation.

A fundamental task for our party members and workers is to arm themselves with the chuche idea and to live and struggle in accordance with its demands. Today, when the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society is being deepened, we can neither fulfill the mission of chuche-type revolutionaries nor remain loyal to the party and the leader unless we arm ourselves with the chuche idea and live and struggle in accordance with its demands.

The thorough embodying of the chuche idea in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work is becoming a more important issue in view of the prevailing situation. As indicated in the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members, we should uphold more highly the banner of the chuche idea so that we can safeguard our revolutionary cause and continuously advance it vigorously to cope with the prevailing strained situation.

The chuche idea is an ideological base for the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks and is a source of their invincible might. Today, the unity of our revolutionary ranks and the political and economic strength of the nation have become more powerful than ever before. Under these circumstances, there is nothing for us to fear and there is no stronghold we cannot occupy if all party members and workers firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and fight in firm unity with the party with one intent.

When the whole party, the whole Army, and the whole people have our party's revolutionary idea and the chuche idea as their firm faith, think and act according to the idea and will of the party center, and firmly defend and carry through the party policy, there is a way to crush the enemy's violent challenge and aggressive maneuvers and to firmly defend our revolution and advance it to a higher stage.

All party members and workers should wage more vigorously a struggle to realize the chuche idea to carry out their duty for the party and the revolution. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: We should arm ourselves more strongly with the chuche idea, and by thoroughly carrying through the party line and policy, which are the embodiment of the chuche idea, we should successfully carry out the program of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea put forward by our party.

Strongly arming ourselves with the chuche idea is a prerequisite to realize the chuche idea thoroughly in the revolutionary struggle and the construction work. The chuche idea is valuable ideological and spiritual food to carry on the political life of the chuche-type revolutionary.

Everyone should steadily learn the chuche idea and strongly arm himself with it to become a genuine revolutionary with the chuche world view firmly established; then it is possible to carry on a faithful struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

All party members and workers should make it work of vital importance as revolutionaries to arm themselves with the chuche idea, and by steadily learning the chuche idea, they should make it a part of their own flesh and bones and a firm faith. The basic textbook for learning the chuche idea is the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the original texts of the literature of the party. Herein are reflected all the principles and contents of the chuche idea and the ways to realize them. All party members and workers should steadily and effectively learn the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the literature of the party such as the report of the sixth party congress.

In particular, guiding functionaries should learn, with a specific plan, and systematically and comprehensively, the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party literature, including the writings of Kim Il-song, and should be well-versed in the ideas and propositions contained therein. At the same time, they should make good use of the expository books and the educational data on the chuche idea, thereby deepening learning of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is an extraordinarily profound and scientific revolutionary theory. Cadres, party members, and workers should carry on the learning of the chuche idea energetically with an ardent desire to learn and serious attitude of study, and deeply analyzing the essence of it, thereby profoundly acquiring the chuche idea from its principles. Hence, it becomes very important to study deeply the treatise "On the chuche Idea" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee. The treatise explains all the problems relating to the chuche idea, including its founding, principles, guiding principles, and historical significance.

Because it comprehensively develops and systematizes the profound truth and greatness of the chuche idea, the treatise becomes a brilliant textbook by which to learn the principles of the chuche idea. Guiding functionaries, all party members, and workers should study the treatise repetitively and energetically, appreciating each proposition one by one, and acquire the ideology and theory of the chuche idea accurately and deeply.

We have already scored great success in the education of the chuche idea, and the faith of our party members and workers in the chuche idea has become firm and immovable. The party organizations should deepen the education of the chuche idea one stage further proportionately. In particular, they should make a major effort to carry on the education of the chuche idea in a non-technical way to suit the level of preparedness of those to be educated.

The most important problem in realizing the chuche idea in the revolutionary struggle and construction work is to firmly adhere to the party line and policy and carry them out to the end. All lines and policies of our party originate from the Churche idea and are consistent with it. Apart from carrying out the party lines and policies, we cannot mention the realization of the chuche idea. All party members and workers should highly demonstrate the revolutionary traits which accept the party's lines and policies as absolute truth and carry them out thoroughly and unconditionally.

The party organizations should plan and supervise and vigorously push ahead with the organizational and political work to execute the party political task assigned in their own sectors and units without a moment's delay or the slightest disparity. In all sectors and all units, greater impetus should be given to the grand march to carry out the decisions of the sixth party congress.

At present, it is important to thoroughly carry through this year's New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions of the eighth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee.

Economic guiding functionaries should do better in economic organizational work and the direction of production to carry out the task set forth in the letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party membership, and to effect a great upsurge in the socialist economic construction.

The party members and workers of the relevant sectors should effect a high production upsurge by accelerating the basic construction of the five district fronts and by keeping the plans and enterprises in full operation, and should effect an epochal advance in the struggle to occupy the heights of the Second 7-Year Plan and to attain the 10 major prospective targets ahead of schedule.

At the same time, a turn should be effected in the production of consumer goods for the people and service work to enhance the people's living standard drastically and to thoroughly demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system of our country.

The important problem in realizing the chuche idea in the revolutionary struggle and construction work is for everyone to demonstrate highly the attitude befitting a master of the revolution. As the chuche idea indicates, because the master of the revolution and construction is the popular masses, the popular masses should maintain the attitude befitting a master in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Only a person who always maintains high awareness of being a master of the revolution, with an independent position, and who carries on the revolutionary task responsibly and creatively, deserves to be called a genuine Korean revolutionary and a chuche-type revolutionary fighter.

All cadres, party members, and workers should uphold the party's revolutionary slogan of living in our own way and solve all the problems that arise in the revolution and construction in accordance with the will of the party and for the benefit of our people, firmly maintaining the position, in all circumstances, that they are the masters of the Korean revolution.

In all sectors and units of the people's economy, the economic task put forward should be carried out with our own strength, technology and resources as its basis to strengthen continuously the economic independence and self-reliance and to thoroughly demonstrate the inexhaustible might of the self-reliant national economy,

The party members and workers in the rural economy should maintain high awareness of responsibility for the food of the country and an attitude befitting a master, carry out the requirement of the chuche agricultural method thoroughly, and effect a new upswing in agricultural production.

The attitude befitting a master of the revolution is expressed in carrying on the revolutionary task entrusted by the party in a manner befitting a master. Each party member and worker should highly demonstrate the trait of taking responsibility for the revolutionary task entrusted to him and carry it out to the end for himself.

On all fronts and at all posts in socialist construction, the inner reserves should be actively mobilized, and with the materials, facilities, and labor available, the state plan should be carried out by the day, the week, the month and the quarter of the year, as well as by targets, without fail.

All functionaries and workers should wage a vigorous struggle to economize, and by further improving the quality of products, should actively contribute to cultivating the might of the country and to enriching the people's lives.

The chuche idea brightens the future of our revolution and is leading our people to victory and glory. No might will block the advance of our people who maintain the chuche idea as their firm faith and carry it out thoroughly. Let us all advance more vigorously, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, for the independent reunification of the fatherland and for the ultimate victory of the revolution.

PRC BASKETBALL TEAM ARRIVES FOR SEOUL COMPETITION

SK050835 Seoul YONHAP in English 0829 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP) -- A 34-member Chinese basketball team arrived here Thursday to become the first Beijing sports team to visit Seoul in more than three decades.

The Chinese, led by Wang Yizhou, member of the Chinese Olympic Committee, will compete in the eighth Asian junior basketball championships April 7-19. The Chinese team is composed of ten officials and 12 male and 12 female players.

Beijing and Seoul have no diplomatic relations. This unprecedented Chinese visit to Seoul came shortly after a South Korean Davis Cup team visited China for the first time last month.

The president of the Chinese Basketball Association, Mou Zuoyun, who also is the first vice president of the Asian Basketball Confederation (ABC), will join the Chinese party next week in Seoul for an ABC executive meeting on April 14 and 15.

PRC SWIM TEAM TO ARRIVE IN SEOUL 26 APRIL

SK041121 Seoul YONHAP in English 1059 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP) -- A 29-member Chinese swimming delegation will arrive here late this month to participate in the second Asian swimming championships, scheduled for April 28-May 3 in Seoul. The Korean organizers said Wednesday China has sent a cable notifying them that its swimming team will fly into Seoul on April 26 via Hong Kong.

CHIN ANTICIPATES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH PRC

SK041236 Seoul YONHAP in English 1232 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong Wednesday voiced the possibility of "mutually supplementary economic cooperation" between South Korea and China in the fields of trade, capital, technology and construction.

Meeting with a group of members of the Business International, a U.S. research institute for international economic affairs, Chin said: "Korea opens its doors to all nations and expects economic exchanges with Beijing in the future."

Noting that there have been no signs that tension on the Korean peninsula will ease in the foreseeable future, Chin said: "We will continue our efforts with sincerity and patience to realize the long-cherished national dream of unifying the divided nation through peaceful means."

To this end, authorities of South and North Korea should meet face to face and discuss inter-Korean questions without reserve, "trying to find clues to fundamental and step-by-step solutions of the questions, starting in such feasible fields as exchanges of mail and sports," Chin said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DIRECT EXCHANGES WITH CHINA

SK050405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will seek direct Sino-South Korean exchanges to enable separated Korean relatives in the two nations to choose either South Korea or China for the venue of their reunions, South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong said Wednesday.

Yi strongly indicated that the South Korean Government plans to rule out Japan's mediation in the process of reuniting dispersed family members by saying it would be appropriate for them to meet their relatives either in China or South Korea.

Yi made the remarks while answering lawmakers' questions at a meeting of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, which met to discuss recent developments in non-political contacts between South Korea and China, including the reunion of separated Korean relatives.

During Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's China visit last month, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Beijing is not opposed to the visits of ethnic Korean-Chinese to South Korea, adding China or Japan may be included as possible places for the reunions. South Korea and China have no diplomatic ties.

Since 1978, Yi said, requests by ethnic Korean-Chinese to visit their homeland have increased continuously, and the government has prepared a guideline to facilitate their visits to South Korea.

Expecting non-political Sino-South Korean exchanges to be expanded in the days ahead, the minister also said the Korea National Red Cross will be the pivotal agency for the Korean side in dealing with the matter in the future.

Commenting on NHK-TV's interview with North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Yi condemned the public Japanese broadcasting company's program as a "biased report," and said the government will seek due measures through diplomatic channels to urge NHK-TV to present an unbiased report on the Korean question.

NHK-TV broadcast the interview Tuesday evening, in which the North Korean foreign minister claimed that last October's Rangoon bombing incident was a self-perpetrated drama of the South Korean Government.

Yi said South Korean Unification Minister Son Chae-sik will disclose the fallacy of the North Korean foreign minister's claim in an interview with NHK-TV on April 12.

Touching on recent moves among major powers to solve the Korean problem, Yi said: "The time is not quite ripe for relating the so-called multilateral talks, including a four- or six-way conference, to the cross-recognition of the two Koreas by major powers."

He also said South and North Korea's prior consent should be a prerequisite for such cross-recognition, and the two Koreas' consent on the issue would be possible only after progress had been made in inter-Korean negotiations.

MINISTRY AIDS ON NHK INTERVIEW WITH KIM YONG-NAM

SK050803 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Apr 84 P 2

[From the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] In connection with NHK's interview with North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not appear to take it seriously, saying: "There is no serious problem because both sides are to be interviewed by NHK."

On 4 April, a Foreign Ministry official said: "Twenty days ago, NHK asked for an interview with a person concerned with North-South affairs. So, we consulted on this request with ministries concerned and agreed to NHK's request for an interview after seeing the result of an interview with the North Korean side."

Commenting on Kim Yong-nam's remarks on the Rangoon incident in the interview, this Foreign Ministry official said: "Kim Yong-nam's lies on the incident will become a laughing-stock in the international community because the truth has already been laid bare to the world."

He added that our side will clarify our stand on North-South dialogue and peaceful unification through Minister of National Unification Song Chae-sik.

However, an official of the Ministry of Culture and Public Information expressed strong displeasure with NHK and said that the ministry had instructed the public information officer at the ROK Embassy in Tokyo to protest to NHK.

YONHAP REVIEWS PAST SPORTS CONTACTS WITH NORTH

SK040157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0855 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- South and North Korean sports officials may meet in the truce village of Panmunjom next week to discuss sending a single Korean sports team, made up of athletes from both Koreas, to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics despite bleak prospects for the formation of the squad.

On April 2, the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) replied to the North's proposal for a meeting of sports officials and said it would send a delegation to meet with the North's side in a week.

No one knows whether North Korea will send its delegation to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on April 9, but if it does, it will mark the first North-South sports negotiations in more than five years.

The two sides met four times in early 1979 -- to no avail -- to organize a single Korean squad to send to the 35th world table tennis championships in Pyongyang, North Korea.

The recent Pyongyang proposal is similar to the 1979 move because in both cases North Korea made its proposal only a few months before the sporting event, leaving hardly enough time to organize a joint team, observers said. The 1979 negotiations broke off after the South criticized the North for showing a lack of sincerity in reconciling differences and using the meetings to stage a "diplomatic offensive" against Seoul, the observers said.

Once again the South is wary of the North's real intentions, especially in light of the Rangoon attack, observers said. Only a few days before the North Korean-perpetrated Rangoon bombing, which killed 17 South Koreans, Pyongyang proposed three-way talks among the United States and the two Koreas to bring about peace and unification.

In his letter of reply to Pyongyang's proposal, KOC President Chong Chu-yong said he was "compelled to point out a lack, even in your recent letter, of any mention about the terrorist atrocity in Burma last October 9. In that attempt on the life of our head of state, most of the members of diplomatic delegation were murdered en masse."

"Even between athletes and athletic officials, an apology for such heinous criminal conduct, in which compatriots were slain en masse, would be appropriate," Chong wrote. A foreign diplomat here also said the North should have apologized and expressed its condolences over the Rangoon incident prior to making the joint-team proposal.

North Korea's decision to propose a joint team for the Los Angeles Olympics at this late date, almost three years after South Korea made a similar suggestion, has raised suspicions among South Korean officials, the observers said.

On June 19, 1981, South Korea proposed the creation of a joint North-South sports team to represent Korea at the 1982 Asian Games in New Delhi, India, and the 1984 summer Olympics.

Although North Korea has repropose the joint team belatedly, South Korean officials have promised to review the chances of forming the squad, regardless of other pending issues between South and North Korea. However, they are skeptical that arrangements can be completed in time for the summer Olympics, the observers said.

One expert, who asked for anonymity, said that in the 1950s, East and West Germany, for example, could agree on the conditions of forming a united German Olympic team after more than 200 meetings for more than 5 years. However, the inter-Korean sports negotiations may contribute to easing South-North tensions and to stability in the Far East, he added.

Even if the North and South Korean delegations meet and fail to agree on a united Korean Olympic team, the expert said, both sides might be able to make progress in forming a joint squad for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul.

GOVERNMENT FORCES RENEW ATTACKS ON KARENS

BK040237 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Burmese forces renewed heavy artillery assaults on Maw Po Kay and opened a new attack against another key Karen camp 13 kilometres to the south.

The heavy artillery barrage on Maw Po Kay and Tekerni started on Monday night. Tekerni is a major weapons production and repair camp attached to the Karens' Seventh Battalion, opposite Ban Mae-ok Phalu of Tha Song Yang District. The heavy assault lasted all night and continued till yesterday evening.

The fierce artillery fire sent at least three stray shells across the border into Ban Mae Tan opposite the Maw Po Kay camp, but no one was hurt.

Two Thai Air Force OV-10 planes were sent on reconnaissance missions during the height of the attack yesterday while Thai batteries were also alerted to fire warning shots to prevent border intrusions.

Thai field sources said yesterday that the Burmese have deployed a massive number of troops opposite the two Karen camps and a new round of major ground attacks was anticipated.

Field reports said Burmese soldiers yesterday transported cattle on seven trucks toward the Tekerni camp. Apparently the animals will be used to clear land mines planted around the Karen camp.

National Security Council chief Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri is scheduled to visit the border area today. He is expected to be accompanied by a team of Interior Ministry officials.

VOPB: GOVERNMENT CAMP IN MONG HSU OVERRUN

BK011036 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] On 26 February, the People's Army attacked and overran the enemy's (Loi Kyant) camp where the military government's mercenary 6th Infantry Regiment and defense volunteers were stationed in Mong Hsu township on the western bank of the Salween River. The People's Army also attacked enemy soldiers who came to the aid of the camp.

In these attacks, 14 enemy soldiers, including the commander of the 2d Column of the 6th Infantry Regiment, were killed and 9 others were wounded. The People's Army captured 1 pistol, 2 carbines, 4 G-2's, 2 G-4's, 1 2-inch mortar, and 2 rifles -- a total of 12 weapons -- ammunition, and military supplies.

On 26 March, the People's Army repulsed an attack by the military government's mercenary 101st Light Infantry Regiment and 1st Shan Rifles Regiment on Pangwo and (Yonghan) in the liberated area. Eight enemy soldiers were killed and 10 wounded in the counterattack.

KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS EIGHTH PLENUM

BK041139 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh April 4 -- The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea has held a plenum in Phnom Penh in the presence of General Secretary Heng Samrin. The plenum, the eighth, lasted from March 28 to 30 in an atmosphere of solidarity and unanimity. It discussed methods for the party Central Committee to conduct its activity. This meeting was important in that it ensured the success of the implementation of the decisions of the fourth party congress, of the leadership of the party in all fields, and the consolidation of revolutionary achievements.

DIRECTIVES FOR CELEBRATING NEW YEAR, VICTORY DAY

## Central Committee Directive

BK031251 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[KPRP Central Committee Secretariat directive signed by Say Phuthang on 20 March]

[Text] This year our Kampuchean people will hold celebrations of the traditional New Year as of 13 April and the 9th anniversary of the 17 April victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day, which was held solemnly and safely throughout the country, has encouraged our cadres and people and stimulated our revolutionary movement in all respects, thus making it advance vigorously in all fields, at all levels, and in all localities.

In the face of the powerful surge of our revolutionary movement, the enemies have become weaker with every passing day. They have suffered more serious internal rifts. The number of enemy elements who turned themselves in to our authorities has increased with every passing day. Because of this serious situation, the enemies are resorting to all kinds of cruel, barbarous, and adventurous activities aimed at subverting our military work and social order and security. Worse still, the enemies have tried to destroy our economy and culture through instigation.

The party Central Committee Secretariat decides:

I. The celebrations of the traditional New Year must be held with simplicity, economy, and safety.

II. The propaganda to be launched with regard to the 17 April victory must bear the following emphases:

1. The 17 April victory constitutes a great victory and reflects the good deeds of our Army and people and the Vietnamese volunteers who, having fought shoulder to shoulder, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the ringleaders of world imperialism.

2. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, which usurped the gains of the 17 April victory, has betrayed the cause of the Kampuchean revolution and Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity, created a genocidal regime, and brought a most destructive disaster to our nation and people.

3. The Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists installed the genocidal regime and must bear responsibility for the destruction of the gains of the 17 April victory.

4. The entire party, people, and Army must be encouraged to enhance the tradition of militant solidarity; heighten revolutionary vigilance and the sense of self-help; consolidate internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity with the Vietnamese friends; and strive to surmount all difficulties in order to successfully fulfill all immediate tasks.

III. All sectors at all levels must make good preparations to:

1. Organize 3 days of entertainment, mass-oriented artistic activities, and meetings on the traditions of fighting the U.S. imperialists in all localities during this traditional New Year. Pay attention to introducing folk entertainment and artistic performances. Avoid lengthy entertainment, especially at night. Prevent obscene entertainment and gambling, both of which will enable the enemies to cause disturbances. Ensure that all entertainment is held in good, thrifty, and joyful forms so as to encourage our people to take part in stimulating the three revolutionary movements.

2. Cooperate closely with the Armed Forces and security forces to arrange measures for countering all kinds of subversive activities of the enemies; ensure security; guard enterprises, factories, warehouses, units, ministries, departments, offices, monasteries, the people's entertainment sites, and public places; strictly enforce the night curfew; and urge the people to participate in the New Year celebrations only in their own localities.

3. Pay visits to the families of fallen and disabled combatants and of those who have well served the revolution; to wounded combatants in hospitals; and to the KPRAF and the Vietnamese units on duty in their localities.

4. Assist monks in organizing celebrations in temples on this occasion. The celebrations must be thorough and beneficial and held in complete security. In the monasteries, attention should be paid to disseminating among the Buddhist monks and laymen all information about the current situation and the immediate tasks of the Kampuchean revolution so that, through this campaign, they can take part in the propaganda and education activities among the Buddhist faithfuls, persuading them to participate in the revolutionary movement.

5. Have the trade service make plans on goods and food distribution and take care of the living conditions of cadres, personnel, workers, the Armed Forces, and the people by paying attention to the plight of families experiencing hardship, orphans, and localities suffering from difficulties in living conditions; maintain control over the markets; and prevent dishonest merchants from profiteering from the festive occasion.

6. See to it that the provinces and cities organize the celebrations of the 9th anniversary of the 17 April victory with the participation of the representatives of the local population in local meetings which, prior to their opening, pay homage to the Central Monument for Fallen Heroes, the Monument to Vietnamese Combatants, various holy places, and graves of the people who were butchered by the genocidal gang.

7. Take care in economizing the property and time of the people and the state and see to it that cadres at all levels set examples for the people in this thrifty practice.

8. Accelerate the propaganda work and the move to agitate the enemy and take this good opportunity to fulfill a number of tasks prior to the New Year, such as stepping up dry-season production efforts, clearing bushes, purchasing and storing paddy, and repairing and protecting areas of historical heritage and cultural and artistic buildings in the localities.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission; the front; the Ministries of National Defense, Interior, Information and Culture, and Trade; and the Phnom Penh municipal party committee must have concrete plans and directives for the implementation of this circular by levels and sectors under their respective authority.

SPK, KAMPUCHEA, and ational radio and television must have a program of information according to the above-mentioned circular from 10 to 17 April 1984.

9. See to it that the Central Propaganda Commission, under the power delegated to it by the party Central Committee and in coordination with all ministries, offices, departments, and sections at all levels, monitors, inspects, and sums up the reports made to the party central committee on the results of the implementation of the circular.

Slogans: 1) Happy New Year! 2) New Year, new tasks, new strength, new successes! 3) Long live the immortal spirit of the 17 April victory! 4) The bonds of militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos last forever!

5. Develop the tradition of the victory of 17 April, accelerate the three revolutionary movements, and create feats to welcome the New Year!

6. Attack the enemy and persuade the misled persons well, increase production well, practice thrift well, and build and genuine revolutionary force well!

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 20 March, 1984 for the party Central Committee Secretariat

[Signed] Say Phuthang

Propaganda, Education Guidance

BK041100 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Central Propaganda and Education Commission directives signed by Men Samon on organizing celebrations for the traditional New Year and the Victory Day anniversary -- date not given]

[Text] In reference to Circular No 87 of the Central Committee dated 20 March 1984 on Organizing celebrations on the traditional New Year and the 9th anniversary of the 17 April Victory Day; in reference to the task assigned by the party Central Committee secreatariat, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission would like to give the following guidance:

1. Requirements on organizing the New Year celebration should be fulfilled in a spirit of happiness, thrift, and safety.

2. Propaganda on the anniversary of the 17 April victory should make clear the following points:

A. The 17 April victory is a glorious one. It is a great deed of our Army and people and the Vietnamese volunteer army which has closely cooperated with us in the struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- leader of imperialism in the world.

B. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, which used and appropriated the benefits and victory of 17 April, betrayed the cause of the Kampuchean revolution, betrayed the Kampuchea-Vietnam bonds of solidarity, and set up the genocidal regime which brought destruction to our nation and people.

C. More importantly, it is the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists who should be responsible for the destruction of the 17 April victory's achievements and propping up the genocidal regime.

D. Encourage the entire party, people, and Army to expand the traditional militant solidarity, raise revolutionary vigilance and the idea of self-assistance, increase international solidarity -- in particular, the solidarity with friendly Vietnam -- and actively overcome obstacles to achieve all urgent tasks. Significantly, documents from the PROPAGANDIST, issue No 4, of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission should be used by all levels and services.

### 3. Organization and implementation:

A. Meetings: At central, municipal, and provincial levels, meetings should be organized on 17 April with the assistance of the committee for organizing national and international ceremonies and should include wreath laying at two places: At the monument to the fallen combatants and at the monument to the memory of Vietnamese volunteers. Speeches for the meetings are prepared by the front. After the meetings, artistic performances, such as traditional songs on the struggle against U.S. imperialism, should be organized. In provinces and municipalities, their fronts should organize meetings by inviting the comrade chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees to read speeches. The essence of the meeting should focus on the significance of the 17 April victory, the current situation, and duties of the Kampuchean revolution by relying on the dissemination of facts following 7 January's 5th anniversary that provide additional information on the real situation in the localities. Also, clearly point out the immediate tasks of each locality, which include the drive to advance the emulation movement in every field so as to contribute to winning new achievements to welcome the traditional New Year and the 9th anniversary of the 17 April victory. National unity and international solidarity, in particular the cooperation with Vietnam, should be pointed out and clearly explained. Advance the three revolutionary movements in the respective localities to fulfill tasks and obtain new results. The immediate tasks are to increase vigilance, fight the enemies, and win over and any misled people.

B. Organize talks in communes, districts, provinces, and municipalities. At the office of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, a meeting should be organized between 10 and 17 April. The focus of this meeting should be on the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, the Lon Nol clique, and the Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people. Recall the history of the struggle against U.S. imperialism with direct reference to the real situation in respective localities. Point out heroic examples and the sacrifice of cadres, combatants, and people in the respective localities. Bring out the heroic example of the Vietnamese combatants who have cooperated in the fighting in those localities during the anti-U.S. imperialist phase. In organizing talks, attention should be paid to inviting families which have contributed to the revolution, comrades who have achieved outstanding results in the emulation movement, representatives of mass organizations, and Vietnamese experts and volunteer combatants. In localities, attention should be paid to organizing talks among youths by inviting Vietnamese volunteers, older Vietnamese volunteer officers, or the KPRAF cadres who have cooperated during the struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists to tell stories to the youths.

C. All levels of the propaganda and education service should assist the front in every way to organize talks and meetings with monks by talking about the situation following 7 January, the movement to win over misled people, and the appeal to misled people by the KUFNCD National Council.

D. Phnom Penh Municipality should organize a labor day to clean up and decorate the city. On the days celebrating both occasions, a unified command should be set up -- like the one established on the previous 7 January day -- to ensure security. Plans should be set up to guide the public at various places, including meeting places. All localities should be directed to display flags between 13 and 17 April 1984.

E. The information and Culture Ministry should promote the writing of songs which encourage the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Organize a film week on both occasions. Have additional concrete plans for the subordinate cultural propaganda department to set up and organize celebrations in localities with joy, thrift, and safety. Sports competitions should be organized to welcome the festive days. Songs should feature a fighting spirit and the winning over of misled people. To prepare for the 9th anniversary of the 17 April victory day against U.S. imperialism, collection and gathering of objects, weapons, and materiel used in the struggle against U.S. imperialism should be promoted. They should be researched and preserved along with art objects and archives of previous times.

F. Television, Radio Kampuchea, and SPK should have their special programs to disseminate information, including that on movement to win over misled people. Papers should have a special issue with commentary on the 17 April. SPK should collect photographs on the struggle against U.S. imperialism and organize an exhibition in Phnom Penh. All propaganda and information services should pay attention to collecting research, and editing important documents relating to the glorious 17 April Victory Day to prepare for the 10th anniversary in 1985.

Additional note: On the occasion of the traditional New Year and the 9th anniversary of the 17 April Victory Day, all provinces and municipalities, including localities, should create conditions for family reunions and meetings in monasteries. All levels should increase vigilance to fight the enemies and promote the movement to win over misled people. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission hopes that all provinces, municipalities, and localities will cooperate to implement these directives and suggests that reports be expeditiously sent to the commission.

For the Central Propaganda and Education Commission chairman.

[Signed] Men Samon

#### BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Phnom Penh, 27 Mar (SPK) -- A cooperation agreement followed by a protocol for its implementation for the 1984-85 period between the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and the USSR-Kampuchean Society were signed recently in Phnom Penh. Yos Por, chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, and Gennadiy Sarafanov, vice chairman of the USSR-Kampuchea society and hero-cosmonaut of the Soviet Union, signed these documents. Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, and O.V. Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 27 Mar 84 BK]

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING NEAR KAMPUCHEA BORDER

Athit Briefs Newsmen

BK413314 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Speaking to newsmen this afternoon at Supreme Command headquarters, the supreme commander and Army commander, General Athit Kamlang-ek, said that the border situation at Sisaket has calmed down considerably. Most foreign forces have withdrawn from Thai territory, and Thai reinforcements have been dispatched to the border to retake its territory. This recovery took a long time to accomplish because the rough terrain and presence of land mines slowed down troop movements. Thai forces had to be split into small units to facilitate mop-up and mine-sweeping operations. Regarding the two enemy tanks which were left on Thai territory, Gen Athit said that forces have been dispatched to recover them. These forces must exercise special care due to continuous enemy artillery fire. The enemy constantly moved its artillery to prevent Thai retaliation; however, our artillerymen have tried to locate enemy artillery in order to retaliate and have been very effective.

Asked if the enemy might open up new fronts, Gen Athit said he was not able to make a prediction and noted that as a precaution he had already ordered all units along the border always to be on alert. He assured that Thai aircraft missions against intruders have not violated any country's airspace.

SRV Soldiers Captured

BK050105 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Sisaket -- Thai troops took 16 more Vietnamese soldiers prisoner yesterday and seized a large number of weapons as artillery duels raged across the border, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday. Field sources said a Border Patrol Police [BPP] force also clashed with Vietnamese troops at a mountain pass near the Preah Vihear ruins. Yesterday's arrests brought the number of Vietnamese soldiers captured on Thai territory since the incursion more than a week ago to 63.

The 16 were caught south of strategic Hill 642 which is still partially held by pockets of Vietnamese troops, said the sources. Thai and Vietnamese gunners intermittently trade barrages across the border at Phra Palai mountain pass and no Thai injuries were reported.

Military sources said a unit attached to the BPP's 3rd Region, which was yesterday sent to Bandai Hak mountain pass, Kantharalak District, near the Preah Vihear ruins, came under fire, but no casualties were reported. The sources said Vietnam had beefed up its forces just across the pass and had deployed at least four T-54 tanks at the scene.

In Bangkok, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said Sura Nari forces were advancing on the site where two Vietnamese T-54 tanks were wrecked and efforts would be made to salvage them. Most of the intruders had been driven back but there were pockets remaining dug-in on the border. Operations to force them out would be complicated by land mines and booby traps, he said. Confident that Thai forces could contain the situation, the Supreme Commander said he had sent rangers to block all mountain passes in Sisaket to prevent infiltration or further incursions. Gen Athit dismissed Hanoi allegations that Thailand was aiding the Khmer resistance by allowing them to use an ammunition dump on Thai soil.

A Foreign Ministry official defended air strikes of an ammunitions dump on the Kampuchean side, insisting the Thai military had the right to take appropriate action to safeguard the country's sovereignty. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said Vietnam had threatened regional stability and accused Hanoi of being insincere in its stated intention to solve the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means.

Meanwhile, United Nations Border Relief Organisation [UNBRO] workers were providing aid to Kampucheans who fled into Thailand's Samrong Kiat Village. "Today, we have just sent a convoy to provide the Kampucheans with food, water and some medicine. But so far we have not received any reports of them being wounded," said an UNBRO official. Most of the estimated 5,000 Kampucheans being sheltered at Samrong Kiat, Khun Han District, were women, children and the old who fled from Khmer Rouge-controlled areas.

#### Hill 642 Recaptured

BK050829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Sisaket -- Thai troops have recaptured Hill 642 amid an ongoing struggle by Thai and Vietnamese forces to seize two Russian-made tanks abandoned in earlier fighting at the border, Thai military sources said today.

A spokesman for the National Security Centre told reporters in Bangkok this morning that the strategic hill was retaken yesterday evening and Thai troops were pushing ahead with mop-up operations in the area. He gave no indication of resistance from the Vietnamese who had occupied the hill since fighting began 13 days ago.

In Sisaket, Second Region Army Chief-of-Staff Maj-Gen Manun Phonwiang said Thai and Vietnamese forces today continued to battle for the possession of two wrecked tanks left by Vietnamese troops two kilometres inside Thai territory.

Speaking to the WORLD in a telephone interview, Maj-Gen Manun denied a local press report that the Vietnamese had retrieved one of the damaged tanks and dragged it back across the border into Kampuchea. He said that Thai troops in the area had been instructed to secure the tanks which would be used as proof the Vietnamese forces had intruded into Thailand. They met stiff resistance from Vietnamese forces who are determined to take the wrecked tanks back to Kampuchea, he said.

#### Protest Letter to UN

BK050807 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Thailand today again protested Vietnam's military operation at the Thai-Kampuchean border, deplored what it called "indiscriminate attacks" against Kampuchean civilian encampments.

In a letter submitted to the UN secretary-general by Thailand's permanent representative, Thailand accused Vietnam of having attacked Kampuchean encampments set up by the United Nations Border Relief Operations (UNBRO) opposite the Thai villages of Ban Samrong Kiet in Sisaket Province and Bo Rai in Chanthaburi.

"The Royal Thai Government wishes to express its grave concern over the current situation and considers such indiscriminate attacks against Kampuchean civilian encampments as a serious crime against humanity, it said.

The letter reiterated that the Vietnamese operation had overspilled into Thai territory "thus violating Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity." It was Thailand's second protest to the UN since Vietnamese forces punched across the border at Sisaket on March 24.

Meanwhile, Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Rangsan Phahonyothin this morning dismissed allegations that Thai troops had trespassed into Kampuchean territory in the continuing struggle at Sisaket. Addressing a press conference, Mr Rangsan maintained that Thai troops were operating inside Thai territory in defence of "our sovereignty, safety and security."

#### THAI FISHERMEN REPORTEDLY FREED BY VIETNAM

BK050821 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Vietnam has freed 218 Thai fishermen who were captured on Sunday and held captive on Thon Island. A radio message from the Mit Phaibun trawler released by Vietnam yesterday said that it expected to arrive in Samut Sakhon this evening.

#### PREM ON CABINET, CONSTITUTION, REFUGEES, INCURSION

3 April Interview

BK041230 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 4 Apr 84 p 3

[Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon interviewed on 3 April by reporters at Government House -- "Questions read by government spokesman"]

[Excerpts] [Question] There have been hints of a possible Cabinet reshuffle and the dissolution of Parliament. How true are they? Is there any truth to such talk? What is the government's position on amending the Constitution?

[Prem] The talk about a Cabinet reshuffle and the dissolution of Parliament is speculation. A dissolution of the Parliament is a normal part of the democratic system; however, there must be reasons to justify to the people why Parliament is dissolved. At this time I see no reasons for a dissolution of Parliament.

Regarding the amending of the Constitution, all of us should understand that the Constitution can, if necessary, be amended, if that is what the people desire. An amendment can be sought by either the administrative or legislative branch. An amendment to the Constitution that obstructs the administration of the country or does not correspond to the wishes of the majority may be sought, but whether this effort is successful depends on the Constitutional process. So far, the administrative branch has not broached the subject of a constitutional amendment.

However, if the legislative branch feels that any part of the Constitution is improper or does not correspond with the desire of the majority, it can seek an amendment. The government is always ready to comply with an amendment. I think this subject is just a topic of casual conversation. The government pays more attention now to the issue of the people's livelihood; I feel this is a major issue that the government must try hard to tackle.

[Question] What is the current state of relations between the government and the military?

[Prem] The military and other major national establishments understand the country's problems very well and have always greatly supported the government. The military currently plays many roles related to the country's affairs, particularly in national development and assistance to the people. This is a major government policy. The military, under the leadership of the supreme commander and officers of all armed forces, has demonstrated to us that it fully supports the government. Examples of this are the military's action during the flood disaster and the Vietnamese incursion. I feel that the military is carrying out its duties in accordance with the Constitution and to the great benefit of the government.

[Question] Will the government change its policy regarding the refugees?

[Prem] The government's policy toward refugees who entered the country illegally is based on humanitarian principles, while also considering national security and national interests. Foreign and domestic assistance to refugees are also based on these factors. Regarding the refugee issue, the government will continue its humanitarian principles, national sovereignty and security principles, and national interests.

[Question] What is the government's view on the purchase of F-16's?

[Prem] The development of the armed forces and their improved capabilities and efficiency, in terms of both weapons and manpower, are necessary to create confidence in the defense of the country and the maintenance of security to meet the rapidly changing conditions. However, there are several factors to consider when purchasing weapons. At present, these factors are basically the country's economic power and development necessities. Therefore, the question of purchasing the F-16's also depends on the seller, whose views we hope to hear during my upcoming trip.

#### 4 April Interview

BK041554 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 4 Apr 84

["Special report"]

[Excerpt] The recent Vietnamese incursion into Thailand was a vivid demonstration that Vietnam has no intention at present to seek a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon told the visiting members of the World Media Conference at Government House this morning. A number of 105 journalists from around the world are now in Thailand, which is part of the fact-finding tour of Asia organized by the World Media Conference. They were told that the incursion underscored the security threat to Thailand posed by the continued occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese force. Gen Prem stressed that the bodies of the scores of dead Vietnamese soldiers and the remains of the two Vietnamese tanks on our land should expose Vietnam's insincerity that it respected and would never violate territorial integrity of Thailand.

The border incursion, Prime Minister Prem said, underscored the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem and to the restoration of Kampuchea as a free, independent, neutral, and nonaligned nation posing no threat to her neighbors. He pointed out that the joint appeal issued by ASEAN in September last year outlined initial steps leading to such a comprehensive political situation, but Vietnam has not yet responded positively to the ASEAN proposal.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON PRC BORDER CLASH

OW031606 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi April 3 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today released a statement vehemently denouncing the Chinese shellings of Vietnamese territory yesterday. The statement reads in full as follows:

On April 2, 1984, the Chinese authorities ordered their Armed Forces to fire thousands of artillery shells on eight places in the Vietnamese border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Lai Chau, and called this shelling a "self-defense" act in retaliation against Vietnam's "armed provocations" against Chinese border areas.

This is an off-repeated manoeuvre of China over the past five years aimed at covering up its collusion with the Thai authorities to support the genocidal Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people's revival and against the three Indochinese countries as a whole. In the past five years, whenever the Pol Pot remnants launched attacks from their sanctuaries in Thailand into Kampuchean territories, China simultaneously conducted artillery shellings to cause tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Since the beginning of this year, the Chinese and Thai authorities have been trying to encourage the Pol Pot clique's sabotage activities. But when the Kampuchean Armed Forces, with the assistance of Vietnamese Army volunteers punished the saboteurs, China, in chorus with Thailand, concocted so-called "Vietnamese violations of Thai sovereignty" and conducted fierce artillery shellings of Vietnam's northern border areas.

It is known that the situation along the Vietnam-China border has been relatively calm lately. China's so-called "self-defense act" is clearly a calculated act aimed at putting pressure on Vietnam from two sides in order to save the genocidal Pol Pot gang from the punishing blows of the Kampuchean Army and people, creating tension and undermining the developing trend toward dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

This act of the Chinese authorities blatantly violates Vietnam's sovereignty, disturbs the security and disrupts the normal life of the Vietnamese people in border areas. The Vietnam Army and people in northern border provinces, with their high vigilance, have duly punished the Chinese expansionists for their criminal acts.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemns and denounces to the world public and the Chinese people, the Chinese authorities' policy of nurturing and supporting the genocidal Pol Pot gang who keeps committing crimes, and resolutely demands an immediate end to their hostile acts toward the three Indochinese countries, acts which run counter to the interests of the Chinese people as well as of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

## New Shelling Reported

OW041213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1113 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Following their criminal act of firing nearly 4,000 shells of various types into our five northern border provinces on 2 April, the Chinese troops on 3 April, on the Beijing rulers' order, once again committed barbarous criminal acts against the Vietnamese people in border areas. On 3 April, the Chinese troops fired artillery and mortar shells of various types into some 15 areas and 52 spots on our territory in Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau provinces. The number of shelled areas increased, compared with that on 2 April.

In Quang Ninh, the enemy fired hundreds of mortar and artillery shells into dozens of populated areas from (Khan Phun) to Mong Cai city. In Lang Son, the enemy used artillery and machineguns to fire at many high points and populated areas in Van Lang, Loc Binh, and Cao Loc. In Cao Bang, the Chinese troops' artillery shells were lobbed into three areas and more than 10 populated areas, more than 9 km deep into Ha Quang Town. In Ha Tuyen, Chinese troops heavily shelled Dong Van, Yen Minh, Xin Man, and Vi Xuyen with more than 1,000 rounds as on 2 April.

The Beijing reactionaries also had their artillery units fire hundreds of shells of heavy guns into the (Phi La Lau) area in Lai Chau Province. Noteworthy is the fact that the Chinese troops' shelling on 3 April revealed the Beijing rulers' vile designs. Apart from shelling populated areas, they fired at many new targets, such as civilians, communications lines where traffic was heavy including the Kha Long bridge, road section at kilometers nos 6 and 7 between Mong Cai and Ha Phoi, and the surrounding areas of Ha Quang town. Moreover, the Beijing rulers deployed many Chinese infantry units close to the border.

In the face of the Beijing rulers' foolish and adventurous act, our Armed Forces and people remained very calm and vigilant. As on 2 April, our local Armed Forces and people on 3 April promptly and appropriately countered the enemy's war acts. Many artillery emplacements, fortifications, and war means of the Chinese troops were hit by our artillery. The criminals were condemned by public opinion, and they suffered losses in areas where they committed crimes. If they refuse to learn the bitter lesson and continue to carry out bellicose acts, they will sustain even heavier setbacks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON THAI AIR STRIKES

OW050839 Hanoi VNA in English 0823 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here today released the following statement:

On March 31, 1984, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, declared that a Thai Air Force A-37 jet had staged two bombing runs on an ammunition dump of the Pol Pot clique after it had fallen into Vietnamese and Kampuchean hands.

This is obviously an acknowledgement of Thailand's direct military involvement in support of the Pol Pot remnants, Beijing's henchmen, to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This act of Thai authorities seriously undermines peace and stability in this region. They have exposed the real purpose of their slanders against Vietnam, which is to cover up their own criminal actions.

The Thai authorities must immediately end all their support for the genocidal Pol Pot junta and all their war acts against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They must also bear full responsibility for all their acts.

ENGINEERING SECTOR SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE URGED

BK031219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 3 April editorial: "Machinery in Support of Agriculture"]

[Text] Like other economic sectors, the engineering sector is supporting agricultural development ever more effectively. In the first quarter of 1984, despite difficulties concerning electricity, raw materials, and spare parts, the sector was still able to fulfill the planned targets for a number of products in support of agriculture -- such as insecticide sprayers, water pumps, and Bong Sen tractors -- in a relatively satisfactory manner. Its products in support of agriculture have accounted for nearly 30 percent of its total production output while the quantity of equipment and spare parts it supplied directly to agriculture has increased by 300 percent over 1982.

Various central-level and local engineering establishments have supplied agriculture with a large quantity of tractors, dirt grinders, water pumps, and boats and vessels for use in transporting materials and grain on rivers and canals and hundreds of thousands of threshers, insecticide sprayers, plowers, harrows, and improved carts of various types. They have also supplied many localities with a quantity of turbines and hydroelectric power generators from small to 1,000-kw capacities and equipment for processing grain, food, and industrial crops.

Many engineering establishments, whose main duty is to manufacture products for other economic and industrial sectors, have also associated themselves with agriculture by providing repair services or training technical workers for small agricultural engineering stations. However, in general, due to objective and subjective difficulties, our engineering sector still cannot fully satisfy the requirements of agriculture. In almost all localities peasants still lack various types of machines for use in soil preparation and small- and medium-sized tools for use in harvesting work. Many farm machines remain inoperative due to the lack of spare parts or because of complicated repair procedures. Many localities in the south still do not have sugarcane, paper, peanut, coconut, jute, and rush processing machines or small hydroelectric power generators which can be manufactured in the country by our engineering forces. Reluctance to engage in production work, especially repair work, in support of agriculture because of small profits is still widely prevalent among many engineering establishments.

The engineering sector plays an important role in helping to develop the country's potential in terms of land, manpower, and occupations in support of the first and foremost front -- agricultural production. It is responsible for the repair of machines and production of spare parts of various types, ordinary tools, and a number of small machines and types of equipment in support of both agriculture and the farm product processing industry.

The engineering sector has further reorganized its production, diversified its products, regulated its equipment, and established economic integration among some of its own establishments and between itself and a number of other industrial sectors in an effort to create new capabilities. By stepping up these tasks, the sector will be able to effect some new changes in support of agriculture and the farm product processing industry.

In the process of production, it is necessary for the engineering sector to further promote cooperation and quickly apply advanced technology so as to produce more diesel engines and tractors and ensure a sufficient supply of domestically manufactured spare parts for engines and some machines.

The sector must also pay attention to manufacturing spare parts and equipment for the processing of grain, sugarcane, and subsidiary and industrial crops; continue manufacturing machines for various small and medium hydroelectric power stations; and combine the production of equipment for hydroelectricity and the production of equipment for the processing of farm products into an integrated engineering establishment to support localities which are far away from the national electric power network.

All major rice-growing localities, areas specialized in planting subsidiary and industrial crops, and coastal areas throughout the country are the main targets for the engineering sector to support and develop. Meanwhile, the sector must overcome all common difficulties concerning raw and other materials and energy and properly improve a number of irrational policies concerning prices and economic incentives.

With the sense of collective mastery of a key sector and on the basis of clearly defining its production and service guidelines and taking the appropriate steps, the engineering sector can better satisfy the requirements of the development of the agricultural sector as well as of many other economic sectors.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR COMING CROP SEASONS DISCUSSED

BK300104 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture held a conference on 27 and 28 March in Hanoi to review the achievements in the winter-spring crop season and to discuss the preparations for the summer-fall and 10th-month crop seasons.

According to the first statistics, the northern provinces have planted 1.04 million hectares of rice thus far, or 95 percent of the area norm. This is 3 percent less than that of the last winter-spring crop season. As for the planned subsidiary food crop area, 90.9 percent of the area has been planted, thus showing a decrease of 4.6 percent over the preceding crop. Regarding the area of grain crops, 81.9 percent of the area has been planted, thus representing an increase of 1.7 percent over the preceding crop. The area of short-term industrial plants increased by 1 percent.

It was cold and cloudy this winter-spring crop season from late December 1983 to mid-March 1984, causing the loss of quite a large number of seedlings and rice plants. The members of the northern cooperatives were mobilized to exercise their collective mastery by enthusiastically working to promptly expand the area of belatedly planted 5th-month and spring rice.

The authorities of all sectors and at all levels positively helped primary production units overcome difficulties, develop advantages, expand the aerated area, increase the supply of fertilizer, promptly balance the supply of seeds among various localities, sow seedlings on hard ground densely and in a direct manner, and struggle to achieve a comprehensively successful winter-spring crop season in terms of rice, subsidiary food, and industrial crops.

More than 80 percent of the northern rice area was completely transplanted before 5 March 1984, which is the best time of the season. Noteworthy was that the provincial and district authorities were actively guiding the transplanting work to ensure proper density and increase the number of clusters of rice plants on a square meter as compared to the last crop season.

The warm sunny weather has recently returned, and rice plants are beginning to grow. This requires all localities to organize their work force well to take good care of the rice so it can develop properly. In the time ahead, an emulation movement should be launched in provinces and districts to take care of the rice crop in a proper and timely manner so the crop can give a high yield and compensate for the loss in area.

Cooperatives should inspect ricefields and determine the schedules and methods of fertilizing crops in a suitable manner for each type of crop. The subjective thinking that prolonged cold will reduce the number of insects should be overcome. Attention should be paid to taking active prevention and control measures because in previous seasons insects have always appeared despite prolonged cold.

In the next few days, cooperatives should frequently inspect ricefields to prevent and control worms, leaf rollers, stem borers, brown planthoppers and rice thrips. During this crop season, the area of directly sown rice on hard ground has expanded. As a result, rice plants will not develop evenly. Moreover, drought or waterlogging could occur. Consequently, water should be channeled into ricefields to suit the growth of rice plants.

In those ricefields where seedlings are transplanted from hard ground, the water level must be maintained properly to cover not more than half of the length of the riceplants. In those ricefields where seedlings are directly sown, water should be regularly kept to limit the growth of grass. Embankments of rice plots and fields should be consolidated to conserve water while sufficient water buckets and wells should be made available so that drought or waterlogging late in the crop season can be quickly controlled.

Lime or phosphorous fertilizer should be promptly applied to those ricefields where root suffocation disease symptoms have not yet appeared. The agricultural service should establish and consolidate the vegetation protection network from the provincial and district levels to the grassroots level and organize training courses so workers can know how to detect, prevent, and control insects.

The sectors of agriculture, irrigation, and electricity should coordinate closely with one another to ensure proper irrigation or drainage. Apart from taking care of the planted rice, subsidiary food, and industrial crops, all localities should continue to accelerate the planting of vegetables and other food and industrial crops for which the seasons has not ended. They should immediately make active preparations and resolve to score comprehensively successful summer-fall and 10th-month crops in terms of planted area, yield, and production volume.

#### CURRENT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

OW311017 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Dear friends: Following are the main features of the agricultural situation during the past week:

The northern provinces have continued to transplant more fifth-month spring rice and have shifted to weeding, tending, and fertilizing paddies. According to the Statistics General Department, by 25 March, the entire country had transplanted 95.3 percent of the planned rice crop area, with the northern provinces having transplanted more than 1 million hectares, or 94 percent of the planned area. Currently, the uncultivated rice areas in the mountainous provinces, midlands, and Red River delta provinces cover 27,000, 9,000, and 115,000 hectares respectively.

The mountainous provinces are continuing to transplant rice. In general, the already transplanted rice is growing well. However, harmful insects and rice pests have appeared in some areas. Rice blast has developed vigorously in the plains and in Region 4. Up to 12,000 hectares of rice in Nghe Tinh Province have been affected by rice pests. Butterflies metamorphosed from stem borers have appeared en masse in Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Hai Hung, and Quang Ninh. Butterflies metamorphosed from leaf rollers have developed at a low rate in some areas.

The northern provinces are now concentrating on tending and fertilizing paddies and on preventing and controlling rice pests. We have learned from experience that drought usually occurs in May and June if the current year has gone through an intense cold. Therefore, the water conservancy, electricity, and supply sectors should present pay much attention to creating conditions for localities to properly finish other remaining tasks related to the winter-spring crop cultivation.

According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, nearly 200,000 hectares of rice in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Ha Bac, and Vinh Phu are still waiting for water. Due to a power outage, electric pumping stations have failed to irrigate paddies affected by drought.

In the past week, localities have also concentrated on planting more vegetables as well as subsidiary and industrial crops. This year, the entire country has planted subsidiary crops, vegetables, and industrial crops on 32.4, 32.9, and 26.8 percent respectively of the planned areas. In general, the cultivated area of short-term industrial crops, including mulberry, tobacco, and soybean, has increased compared with the same period last year. The peanut and sugarcane areas are up 51 and 94 percent respectively.

The mountainous localities are striving to plant more corn, manioc, and other subsidiary crops. In the southern provinces, up to 60 percent of the winter-spring rice area is ready to be reaped. Various localities have harvested some 40 percent of the cultivated area, achieving a fairly high paddy output. Kien Giang, Long An, and Hau Giang Provinces have attained 40, 34.5 and 38 quintals of paddy per hectare respectively. Localities are now taking care of the late rice fields and making preparations for the harvest season with a view to fulfilling the grain obligation.

Dear friends: In order to ensure a successful winter-spring crop, localities should, in the days ahead, concentrate on properly implementing the following main tasks:

They should strive to complete fertilization and weeding by 20-25 April, with attention paid to ensuring proper irrigation and homogenous application of more nitrogenous and organic fertilizers and manure on the fields where the rice crop has been planted late.

This year, the available amount of insecticides is small. Therefore, localities should now inspect rice fields, ready sprayers, and help each other to achieve good results. The supply and water conservancy sectors should actively support agricultural production by creating conditions for our peasants to tend and fertilize rice fields effectively; make full use of the available lands, saplings, and seeds; and plant more vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops when the cultivation season is still favorable, particularly manioc and corn in the mountainous provinces.

This year, due to the shortage of rice seedlings, a number of northern localities have used 10th-month rice seeds for winter-spring cultivation. Therefore, they should reallocate rice varieties so as to make a proper seed collection and bartering plan and be able to plant the coming summer-fall' and 10th-month rice crops.

The southern provinces should concentrate on harvesting the ripened winter-spring rice while taking care of the late rice fields to achieve a high paddy output. They should also organize the implementation of the grain obligation and carry out the tasks related to summer-fall crop cultivation.

Regarding animal husbandry, the entire country is now facing a fodder problem. Measures must be taken to protect the herd of breeding hogs and achieve good results in breeding work during the spring crop season. Constant attention must be paid to preventing and controlling epizootic diseases.

#### JUSTICE MINISTRY CONSIDERS TASKS, TARGETS

BK291056 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] The Ministry of Justice recently held a conference in Danang City to review its activities since the founding of the judicial sector in late 1981 with the emphasis placed on evaluating its 1983 activities and discussing its orientation and tasks for 1984 and its targets for 1985.

Comrade Phan Hien, minister of justice, read a roundup report, pointing out that over the past 2 years, especially in 1983, the judicial sector made great efforts to promptly meet various political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security requirements; enhance socialist legislation; and join with other sectors in the bloc of internal affairs organs in making due contributions to the great successes scored by our people in their national construction and defense.

The conference heard Minister of Justice Phan Hien convey important instructions from Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong and read a letter from Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Pham Hung to the conference.

Chairman Pham Van Dong pointed out that faced with the present situation, enhancing socialist law and socialist legislation is a must. It is necessary to struggle to gradually institutionalize the laboring people's right to socialist collective mastery, oppose any violations of civil rights, and uphold a sense of responsibility and sensitivity. It is also necessary to exhibit a determination to suppress crimes and sabotage activities and to punish those dishonest merchants involved in speculative hoarding, trespassers of socialist property, and saboteurs of public order and security.

Chairman Pham Van Dong urged the judicial sector to pay specific attention to the training of judicial cadres.

The conference was attended by Comrade Hoang Minh Thang, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Party Committee, and Comrade Pham Duc Nam, chairman of the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial People's Committee. Their attendance showed the concern of the locality for the need to enhance local socialist legislation.

The conference cited those units and localities which were commended or given awards during the 1983 emulation movement. During the 1983 emulation movement, the judicial services of Cao Bang, Vinh Phu, Phu Khanh, and Ben Tre were awarded emulation banners by the sector.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. UNESCO PULLOUT PLAN

BK041319 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. General Accounting Office began this week investigating allegations of financial mismanagement and personnel malpractice at UNESCO, Paris. This investigation follows the Reagan administration's announcement of its intention to withdraw from UNESCO by the end of this year because of what it called budget mismanagement, politicization, and anti-Western bias. It is by virtue of the right of any member to audit UNESCO that the United States is carrying out this exercise. If the inquiry shows up any evidence of serious malpractice, it could influence other Western countries to follow to a lesser or greater extend the American move.

The major reason for United States' unhappiness with both UNESCO and its parent body, the United Nations, is that although the United States is the major contributor to the finances of both organizations, the members have not been docile followers of U.S. desires. They have increasingly flexed their muscles and voted against the United States in both these bodies. The last straw, as it were, in the case of UNESCO, was its support for the establishment of a new international communication order which the United States sees fit to translate as governmental interference with the freedom of the press. On the other hand, developing countries have a legitimate reason, in that no news of their efforts are being distributed and all information has tended to go from the developed to the developing countries. Without going into any details about this, there can be no doubt that issues such as this have political connotations. For that matter, even the issues on culture and education can be seen to have political connotations. Aren't politics involved in the demand by developing countries for the return of the masterpieces taken away by their former colonial masters? Similar questions can be asked on almost any field of human activity.

The United States' decision to pull out of UNESCO could well be seen as the act of a spoilt and petulant boy, who wishes to punish others because they do not do as he wishes. He is, as it were, taking away their football, because the other boys won't let him be the captain, striker, full back, goalkeeper, and referee.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON CHEMICAL WARFARE IN KAMPUCHEA

BK040821 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Malaysia will continue to denounce chemical warfare and will support moves to terminate such use. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, told parliament that the use of such weapons had serious consequences.

On reports that Vietnam had used chemical weapons in Kampuchea, the deputy minister said that president of Kampuchea's Democratic Coalition Government, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and his prime minister, Son Sann, had made statements on the matter at the United Nations. ASEAN nations have also called for an investigation on the allegations. However, Vietnam has prevented a team of UN chemical experts from entering Kampuchea to conduct tests. Investigations are now being conducted with the help of Thailand.

COMPENSATION FOR U.S. BASES TERMED 'RENT'

HK050457 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the Philippines in the exercise of sovereignty can impose conditions on the use by the United States of Clark and Subic bases. He was reacting to the threat of U.S. solons to set conditions on the use of the \$900 million compensation package for the use of the bases. Correspondent Ruby Sara reports on the stand of Philippine officials that compensation is rental that the U.S. must fulfill:

[Begin recording] Although the term "rent" was not present in the text of the 1983 amendment, the payments position was treated as a word of honor from the U.S. negotiators. This was not an oversight. The Philippine panel headed by Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez omitted the word "rent," a sign of trust, when the U.S. panel pointed out that in the U.S. internal budgetary processes, the money had to be obtained from the U.S. aid program. Similar agreements were signed by the United States Government to pay for the rental of bases in Spain and Greece. Here in the Philippines, U.S. military bases cover thousands of hectares of Philippine territory, and their role is to defend the Philippines against external attack. But the Americans think of the bases here in the country as much more than just merely to defend the security; they are here to maintain the front-rank U.S. presence in the western Pacific, and are vital for their own world security. As the bases are used largely for purposes and issues not directly related to Philippine security, charges must be levied as rent.

The president has urged time and again that the nature of the payment be recognized by all concerned. He has made it clear to visiting U.S. officials that whatever it is called, the payment is rent.

American [words indistinct] the payments position in the 1983 amendment as simply another form of aid, so they [words indistinct] the nature of the bases agreement. The tampering with the payments position of the RP-U.S. bases agreement surely raises the question of doubt whether the United States can carry out the agreement as originally agreed upon. The U.S. committee's action is viewed as tending to stimulate similarly dilatory tactics in dealing with the other aspects of the agreement. The sooner this is understood by the Americans, the better it will be for the relations between them and the Filipinos.

It is hoped that the letter of President Reagan to President Marcos in stating that the executive branch of the U.S. Government will during the 5 fiscal years beginning October 1, 1984, make its best efforts to obtain appropriations for security assistance in the amount of \$900 million will hold good. The [words indistinct] agreement will further strengthen the peace and security of the western Pacific region. [words indistinct]  
[end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADERS ON MARCOS DOWNFALL, U.S. BASES

OW050915 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 5 Apr 84

[By David Millikin]

[Text] Hong Kong April 5 (AFP) -- Philippine opposition leaders meeting here today predicted the downfall of President Ferdinand Marcos within a year and launched plans to form a transition government to forestall a possible military coup. The group, led by former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, also said that the post-Marcos transition body would immediately challenge the continued presence of U.S. military bases on Philippine soil.

They made the remarks after two days of talks here which included Mr Tanada, self-exiled former Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, ex-Senator Jose Diokno and Agapito Aquino. The four formed themselves into a committee charged with laying the groundwork for the transition government. Also on the panel was Jovito Salonga, another former senator in voluntary exile, and ex-President Diosdado Macapagal, who did not attend the meetings.

All six opposition leaders have called for a boycott of the controversial National Assembly elections scheduled for May 14, which Mr. Tanada branded a "farce" as a result of alleged widespread fraud by the Marcos government. The group forecast at a news conference that the boycott would be 50 to 70 percent effective. Mr Tanada said that it would "undermine further (Mr Marcos') credibility" both at home and with governments and investors abroad.

"The brutal (August 21) assassination of Ninoy Aquino gave rise to a spontaneous and nationwide outcry for Marcos' resignation," they said in a statement. "Only an outright rejection of his regime by the people can accomplish this."

Mr Diokno told reporters that if the elections themselves did not bring down the government, they would be followed by stepped-up protests and efforts to organize such groups as industrial and rural workers against the regime. He predicted that Mr Marcos, whose health is believed to be failing, would find himself in an untenable position and be forced "within the year...to do what almost every other dictator has done -- run away in the hope that he can come back and fight another day."

Mr Diokno, a prominent lawyer, said the establishment of a transition government was necessary to prevent the country's powerful military from taking control following the downfall of Mr Marcos, who has ruled since 1965. "The problem with a military takeover is that they always justify it by saying, 'we have to step in because otherwise there will be chaos.'"

"But if there exists an alternative government that will call a regular election and let the people freely choose a new government and constitution, we believe the vast majority of the Philippine Armed Forces...will not step in," he said.

A reliable source close to the meetings said the move to plan a transition government reflected the certainty among opposition leaders that Mr Marcos would soon be forced from office through ill health, mounting criticism and pressures from his entourage. "They're trying to set up a viable structure that would be ready to step in and replace the old government," he said.

Asked if a new government would immediately call for the withdrawal of U.S. military forces now using two major bases in the Philippines, Mr Manglapus said the U.S. presence would be "immediately reviewed upon the fall of the dictatorship." Mr Manglapus, who faces rebellion charges in the Philippines and has been in self-exile in Washington for the past 13 years, avoided saying if he felt a 1983 treaty leasing the bases to Washington for five years was binding.

But Mr Tanada, who at 85 is known as the grand old man of the Philippine opposition, called the agreement "no longer binding" in light of changes in the international security situation since the bases were first set up in 1949. He said the presence today of a massive nuclear threat "nullifies the basis for the agreement" with Washington.

GENERAL WARNS OF 'DISRUPTION' IN ELECTION

HK041106 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] There is a threat of disruption of the May election in central Visayas. This is the view of Brigadier General Alfredo Alano, regional constabulary commander. He said that there are many subversive elements operating in Cebu, Negros Oriental, Bohol, and Siquijor which may attempt to disrupt election proceedings in May. The general made this statement after receiving reports about the activities of the New People's Army in the region, and he said that these may affect the May elections. However, he said that the situation is under control and that every effort is being made to ensure that the coming election will be orderly and peaceful.

ENRILE DESCRIBES POLL BOYCOTT AS COMMUNIST STRATEGY

OW041307 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has described the communist plot to instigate a boycott of the May polls as only a part of their overall strategy of destabilizing the government. Enrile told the regional convention of the United Methodist Church in Tuguegarao, Cagayan, that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] -- NPA poll boycott is, as he put it, part of a wide-ranging political struggle to overthrow the present system of government.

Enrile warned churchmen of Region 2 to be vigilant against the dissident movement, which he described as the antithesis of Christianity.

COMELEC ORDERS ENQUIRY INTO NAMFREL MOVES

HK050637 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Comelec [Commission on Elections] has ordered an investigation of charges of partisanship filed against the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections, or Namfrel, by two ranking provincial officials. In separate complaints, Governor Faustino Dy of Isabela and Vice Governor Federico Peralta of Tarlac asked the poll body to investigate Namfrel for alleged partisan activities. In a letter to Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr, Peralta charged that on several occasions in various places in Tarlac Namfrel officials openly and flagrantly violated the Comelec's trust. He asked that the Comelec disenfranchise Namfrel as the citizens' arm in the conduct of the May 14 parliamentary elections for partisan political activities. Dy voiced a similar protest in a wire to the Comelec denouncing the partisan activities of Namfrel in his area.

MRS MARCOS: OPPOSITION 'ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE'

HK050639 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The first lady led the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] drives in Malabon and Quezon City Tuesday night. She deplored, in her speeches, the activities of opposition leaders who speak ill of the country abroad. She branded them the enemies of the people. Mrs Marcos said the country is in danger because of those people who want to destroy the peace and harmony prevailing in the nation today. On the other hand, Mrs Marcos said the KBL candidates have proven themselves to be achievers and they have a record of accomplishments that speak well of their service.

PAPUA NEW GUINEANAMALIU SAYS INDONESIA TO CHANGE DEFENSE ATTACHE

BK050953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0936 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Canberra, April 5 (AFP) -- Indonesia has decided to replace its defence attache in Port Moresby following an incident on the Papua New Guinea-Indonesian border nine days ago when two planes "buzzed" a border patrol station, Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu said today. A diplomatic storm has arisen since the incident in which two jet fighter aircraft crossed into Paupa New Guinea territory and circled the village of Green River, about 20 miles from the frontier.

In a statement released in Port Moresby late today, Mr Namaliu said the defence attached would be leaving Port Moresby "shortly." Mr Namaliu said an Indonesian response received this morning to a second protest note from Papua New Guinea "did not deal directly or in full with all the matters raised in our previous notes."

"But we believe that violation of our territorial sovereignty by two aircraft near Green River on Tuesday, March 27 has been acknowledged," he said. The Indonesian note confirmed that detailed arrangements had been made for meetings in Jakarta between himself and Indonesian ministers for foreign affairs, defence, and home affairs without delay, Mr Namaliu said.

The meeting is expected to take place within the next 10 days when Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja returns from a trip to Vienna and the Soviet Union. "We expect to discuss recent events as well as circumstances of these events," Mr Namaliu said.

The Papua New Guinea foreign minister said the meetings were regarded by Port Moresby as "most important." "I hope that the talks will resolve recent differences and help to maintain good relations between our two sovereign nations," he said.

An earlier official statement by the Foreign Ministry in Port Moresby said the Indonesian defence attache would be leaving within three days -- implying that the diplomat had been expelled. But the second, reworded statement announcing that the Indonesian would "be replaced" indicated that Papua New Guinea was trying to tone down its reaction.

Foreign affairs officials hinted that some quick negotiations may have taken place between the two governments to prevent diplomatic relations plunging to a new low. The incident, over the alleged Indonesian incursion into Papua New Guinea territory, was the latest in a series of events along the common border which has led to mounting tension between the two countries.

Papua New Guinea described the incident as "a flagrant violation of its territorial sovereignty and a serious breach of international law." But an Indonesian Armed Forces spokesman earlier this week denied reports that the fighters flew over Papua New Guinea territory, claiming they were "totally wrong."

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**DATE FILMED**

6 April 1984

